THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868. NUMBER 104

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.

sep15d6m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug 25-t

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore.

aug18-d3m

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

ASSETS NOW REACH

$5.000,000

And Daily Increasing.

Southern Branch office 89 and 91, Bay street, Savannah, Georgia,

Where policies are written and losses paid.

No other Life Insurance Company offers this advantage.

Look at the names of our Southern Board of Directors, to whom all questions concerning Southern risks are submitted, thus combining *Northern* capital with *Southern talent* and *sympathy:*

Savannah Directors.

HENRY BRIGHAM, President Merchant's National Bank.
E. A. SOULLARD, Shipping and Commission Merchant.
AARON WILBUR President Home Insurance Company, of Savannah
H. A. CRANE, of Crane & Graybill. Marchants
OCTAVUS COHEN, Merchant.
M. A. COHEN, Secretary Home Insurance Company.
FRED. M. HULL, of Holcombe & Co., Whole sale Grocers,
JOHN D. HOPKINS, of Andrew Low & Co. Cotton Merchants.
A. A. SOLOMONS, of A. A. Solomons & Co., Druggists.

Every advantage offered by any another Life Insurance Company may be obtained in the KNICKERBOCKER.

☞This company kept all its *obligations* to its *Southern patrons during the late war* and paid all its Southern Losses sustained during the war.

Circulars containing information can be obtained, gratis, by application to the Savannah office or to any of the local agents.

oct9-d1w. AARON WILBUR, Manager.

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA,	Now building.
TALUDA,	Now building.
SELMA,	Now building.
SAVANNAH,	Now building.
SATILLA,	Now building.
WAVERLY,	Captain BRYSON.
LEITH,	Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING,	Captain BLACK.
RIGA,	Captain HUNTER.
DON,	Captain MASON.

☞Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States. Great Britain and the Continent.

☞Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

☞Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, **1st and 15th of Each Month,** commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,. 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

☞Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

☞Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.

sept6 d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK,
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAPER

june17—d4m

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in one of the best towns in Southwest Georgia. Original cost of material and office fixtures $1200. Now in its third volume. Paid first year published over $6,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c.

I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of $600 cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869.

Address ELAM CHRISTIAN,
aug26tf Griffin, Ga.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT

J. M. HOLBROOK'S,

Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest styles, just received.

Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry to their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away.

sept20tf

Chinchilla Cloakings,

OPERA and French Flannels, for sale cheap, at

sept17 3w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum..... $10.00
Six months..... 5.00
One month..... 1.00
10

☞Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, and payment is made, unless previously renewed, at the expiration of the time for which the subscriber will be stricken from the roll.

CLUB RATES:

Five copies..... $ 30.00
Ten copies..... 150.00

☞Clubbers liberally contracted with.

DAILY AND WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per annum..... 3.00
six months..... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 square	$ 6	$ 8	$ 10	$ 16	$ 20	$ 35	$ 60
2 squares	8	10	14	18	25	35	60	100
3 squares	12	14	20	25	40	60	75	120
4 squares	10	18	25	30	50	80	90	135
5 squares	12	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	50	65	80	120	160
Half a col.	25	40	50	80	100	130	160	240	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	300	400	600

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, in the "Local Business" are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than one dollar.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices" twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Double the above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square..... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square..... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration..... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship..... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration..... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship..... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land..... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors..... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square..... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Sales of perishable property, 30 days..... 3 00
Tutory Notices, 40 days..... each time.... 1 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time.. 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Notice for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

☞GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare ten cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

☞ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, ——— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; A. E. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7.55 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12.30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12.50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3.00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	11.00 P. M.
Leave West Point	11.00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	10.00 A. M.

☞MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; E. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	4.30 A.M

☞POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	12½ o'clock, P M
Open at	3 o'clock, P M
Close at	6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8 o'clock, A M
Close at	10 o'clock, A M

mch19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞Cards of six lines or less, under this head, served for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; two dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Canton, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties.

Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. & A. W. FOLTZ, Wholesale Dealers in Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-dly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross's,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted

sept5-dtf

W. H. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Rymer & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted.

sept5-dly

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

EASTERN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

(L. EASTERN, W. YORK, J. F. JOURDAN,) *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. F. BAYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

may8-dtf

J. E. BROWN, W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA.

This long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the public.

The doors were opened on the 1st of January, and took at once a prominent position among the "crack" Hotels of the country. It has been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no rival in the business in the State.

Improvements and refurnishing of the most modern style, it is the hands of the Proprietors have nothing to be desired by those who have case and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the business portion of the city.

The former reputation of the House will be sustained in every department, and the undersigned will spare no pains or expense to sustain the high reputation of the Hotel.

Especial attention paid to the wants of lady guests, and children in the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied if an earnest endeavor to please them will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

jy16-dtf

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which war was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

☞ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A.M.; Close at 7, P.M. Sundays, from 8 to 10, A.M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arrive	Mails close
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A.M.	6 P.M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P.M. 8 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P.M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P.M.	8 A.M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	3.00 P.M.	6.45 A.M.
Macon	4.0 A.M.	6 P.M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A.M.	6 P.M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P.M.	7 A.M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way Mail	5.20 P.M.	7 A.M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee—Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 14.

THE RESULT.—The three great States of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in their elections of yesterday pronounced against the Democratic party. They have rendered a verdict contrary to our expectations and desires. Had the contest been waged between the relative merit of opposing principles, we should have anticipated a decisive triumph. The canvass was conducted upon false premises. The Republican party, knowing that their success depended on the result, succeeded in blinding the masses to the real issues in the contest by exciting their prejudices and passions with the ghosts of dead questions. The poor, the oppressed South was made the foot-ball of a game which was played but to deceive.

But in the midst of defeat let us take fresh courage, renew our devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, and stand by them to the last. Let us calmly await that period when the American people, appealing rather to reason than to passion, truth rather than error, shall return to wisdom, justice and moderation in their views of public polity. Though it would seem that a night of Egyptian darkness threatened to close over us, the hour of misfortune rather than prosperity is the true test of every manly, noble and heroic virtue. We should remember that the more the giants of the forest are shaken by the storm the deeper the roots they send forth in resistance to its power.

Our friends in those States have fought a good fight, but the odds were against them. Though they come out of the contest defeated, they have not surrendered their cause.

To the Democratic party of Georgia, as the Duke of Wellington to a wavering regiment on the field of Waterloo, through whom the day was finally won, we would say "stand firm!"

HOW TO MAKE A RAILROAD PAY.—In a letter written from New York to Henry G. Stubbins, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, James McHenry lays down the result of his experience as a railroad manager in the following pithy points, and as Mr. McHenry is the leading representative of that road in England, his conclusions will command respect:

1. A liberal expenditure of capital in making a substantial road, providing facilities for trafic and abundant rolling stock.

2. To compete boldly with water communication for freight.

3. To secure an increase of passenger trafic by graduating the rates and the accommodation to the wants of the population.

There are many railroad managers in this State who will have great difficulty in appreciating and getting their consent to act upon the third point.

CUBA.—The Mobile Register strongly advocates the acquisition of Cuba, and thinks the natives of that "lovely isle" will eagerly vote for annexation and the protection of this government. The advantage of such a programme to Mobile in particular is thus set forth:

"In Alabama we must be blind indeed if we fail to see the great results that must follow for us in the event of such annexation. Our geographical position, our facilities for such commerce and the vast national resources so peculiarly adapted to its wants, and familiar to all interested in the material prosperity of the State and the growth of the city in size, importance and wealth.

"In any event—at this very moment even—the annexation of Cuba would be of immeasurable value to us; but with a Democratic administration and a Cuban commerce, Mobile would surely and rapidly rise to the first port of the South."

☞A special dispatch to the Louisville Journal dated St. Louis, October 11th, says the Paschall House Association held the tickets for the first three prizes. Considerable doubt is entertained as to the fairness of the drawing. The Association held the tickets as being among the thirty thousand unsold of the one hundred thousand.

☞All the Spanish Provinces have formally recognized the authority of the Central Provisional Junta. Permission has been given to foreign residents to build Protestant churches within the walls of Seville. Don Rivero has been elected Mayor of Madrid.

☞A plan has been projected to connect the upper part of the Ohio river with the Gulf of Mexico, by a new water route. A canal, thirty miles long, between the Coosa river and the Tennessee will form the principal link in the channel of communication.

AMERICAN WOMEN AS DESCRIBED BY A SCOTCHMAN.—David McRae, Esq., who has commenced the publication in the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald of a series of articles, descriptive of the habits, customs, scenery, etc., of America, as appearing to him during his recent visit, says of our ladies:

"The American ladies agreeably disappointed me. They are by no means the dry, hard, angular, disagreeably independent, strong-minded women they are described. Here and there, no doubt, you find a few of this stamp. Traveling over the country you occasionally encounter a lady who lectures, or preaches, or edits a newspaper, or fills a professional chair, or has a regular practice as a physician. But these cases are very few and far between—*rari nantes in gurgitis vasto.* And even they are very often, as a Scotch doctor in Massachusetts described them, '*stickit* women.' But American females as a rule are just as gentle and kind, as lovely, as agreeable, and as affectionate as our own. Their loveliness is of a different type—paler and more ethereal. A beautiful Canadian or American girl comes nearer the popular idea of an angel than any being I have ever beheld out of dream land. Pale features, of exquisite symetry, a delicately pure complexion, eyes radiant with intelligence, a light, graceful, often fragile form—this is the vision of loveliness that meets the eye in almost every drawing room. I never saw during all my life before so many fairy forms, which it would have surprised me less to see shooting out wings and floating up into the empyrean."

BLODGETT.

A Carpet-Bagger Gone Up for Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The Blodgett named in the following, from the Chicago Republican, of the 10th, is the carpet-bag Mayor of Augusta, Ga., who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention. It was while attending the Convention that suit was brought against him:

The jury in the case of James Crangle vs. Foster Blodgett yesterday returned the heaviest verdict that has been recorded in the circuit court for some time. The facts in this case, as alleged by the plaintiff, are as follows: During the year 1859, Crangle went to the State of Georgia, where he engaged himself as a clerk to the firm of Gray & Turley, who were then doing business in the city of Augusta. After a time a dispute arose between the firm and the plaintiff, and he left and went to Chatham county, where he obtained employment as clerk of the Court of Ordinary for that county. Failing to get his dues from Gray & Turley, he sued them, and obtained judgment for about $800. In December of the same year he took a transcript of the judgment and went to Augusta for the purpose of collecting it, arriving there on the 27th of December. He put up at a hotel, where he was almost immediately visited by Blodgett, who was a leader of a vigilance committee, and who proceeded to "warn" him to leave the city and State, as he was reported to be an emissary from the North sent down to Georgia to incite the slaves to revolt and run away from their masters. Crangle declined to obey the warning, and while in bed, the next morning, his room was broken into by the Vigilance Committee, led by Blodgett, a rope was put around his neck, and he was taken into the street, where the crowd attempted to hang him to a lamp-post. He was rescued by the police of the city, and incarcerated in the county jail for five days, after which he was released and came North. At the time he was taken from his home at the hotel, his clothing, papers and money to the value of $200 were taken from him by Blodgett and his committee, and never returned.

Last May Blodgett came to Chicago as a delegate to the convention, and immediately on the adjournment of that body he was arrested on a capias, issued at the instance of Crangle, and placed under heavy bail. Subsequently, on Crangle's filing the declaration in the case, reciting the above facts, Judge Williams reduced Blodgett's bail to $1,000. At the July term of the Circuit Court, Blodgett's default was entered, but before it was made absolute, E. A. Storrs, Esq., attorney for Blodgett, moved to set aside the default and allow the defendant to answer. The motion was then passed upon by the court, but up to yesterday morning was still pending. Soon after the court opened in the morning, Crangle's attorney, on his motion, got the order moved by Mr. Storrs overruled, and then asked for a jury to assess the damages. The jury was granted, and the facts *ex parte* submitted to them, and they retired for consultation. After a brief absence, they came into court with a verdict for Crangle for $50,000.

Mr. Crangle's attorney, immediately on the rendering of the verdict, moved for judgment thereon, but it was evidently so exorbitant that Judge Williams refused to allow a judgment to be entered in accordance with the verdict, and it is quite probable that a motion to set aside the finding of the jury will receive a favorable consideration.

WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO IF GRANT BE ELECTED—*A Southern View of the Question.*—We have been asked very frequently, and by those most interested, what would be the effect of the election of Grant upon the South? When we look upon the vindictive feelings exhibited by the Radical party, their utter unscrupulousness and disregard of life or property in securing power, and when we remember the disturbing element in the South, our apprehensions can scarcely exaggerate the ruin that will come. Still we would like to encourage the Southern people. We would like to relieve them of the dark fears that we and they have, and to be able to give them some assurance of safety in the event of Grant's election. Let us say in the beginning that from a calm and considerate view of the canvass, founded not on the opinions of one, but all parties, we believe Grant will be defeated. This is our sincere and candid belief. Yet we must not deny that the result is by no means certain. The questions are so now, the people so unsettled, the indications so unreliable and the great lever of control held by the Radicals in Congress so powerful, that the election of Grant is possible, and we look at that possibility.

Let us say once for all, that all those who advise the South to resist, who assert that it will resist, or under the circumstances think it ought to resist, are wrong. There would be no help to them from the North; they must not believe it. There may be some in the North who urge them to take up arms, but these are mere demagouges. *If a resistance was again organized in the South it would be met as it was before, by the whole power of the North, and crushed as it was before.*

We say this not because we believe there is the slightest intention in the South to resist, but because we see the silly utterances of some Southern and Kentucky papers are caught up in the North and used. There is no such design in the South. They are powerless and know it. Before any Southern resistance to oppression can come, it must be first organized and commenced in the North. It would then be right and proper for the South to strike a blow for her freedom, but it would be madness to strike a blow before that time. *Louisville Democrat.*

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.—An English paper says: "The changes proposed in the marriage law of Scotland are sweeping, and appear likely to provoke a great amount of opposition. The most Protestant country in the world, is the only one that has remained unshaken in its adherence to the ancient canon law, the leading principle of which is that mere 'consent makes marriage.' How fruitful this charmingly simple and lamentably loose rule has been in ruinous litigation the records of the Scottish courts and of the English House of Lords abundantly attest, and if it were universally acted upon, few people north of the Tweed would be able to tell whether they were married or not. But the practice of our Scottish brethren in this respect is better than their theory. 'Regular marriages,' after publication of banns, at which ministers officiate, are most in favor, and are, indeed, considered the truly correct thing. But large numbers of the lower orders are said to be driven to marry irregularly, or to live in concubinage, by the exactions of the parish clerks, to whom parties wishing to publish the banns are compelled to apply. These officers have a sliding scale of their own, ranging from 7s. 6. to a guinea, for publication on three successive Sundays, which many of them double when they publish twice on one Sunday, and triple when all three publications take place on one day—an irregular course—but one which is allowed to meet the wishes of folks who want to be married in a hurry. Everybody, it appears, grumbles at these exactions, but the sessions clerk stands out for his dues and, like another Old Man of the Sea, he is too firm in his seat to be shaken off."

☞Jasper Blackburn, Radical M. C. from Louisiana, and editor of a paper in that State, writes that "as things now stand Louisiana is sure for the Democracy."

English View of the Future of Cotton.

At a recent meeting of the English Cotton Supply Association, held at Manchester, some very important facts were elicited respecting the supply and consumption of cotton in England. The report states that the Association had proceeded upon the assumption that the United States would not be able to produce as much cotton as before the war, and it had, therefore, been unremitting in its efforts to promote the cultivation in other countries. The exertions of the Association had been extended to all countries capable of producing cotton, and no slight portion of success had crowned their efforts. In some places as in Turkey and Egypt, the supply had fallen through temporary causes, and in India production had been partially arrested by the fear of a falling off in the demand. An important feature of the report is the recommendation that English capital should be employed in the production as well as in the consumption of cotton.

Great stress was laid by the meeting on the importance of a sufficient supply of cotton. For want of this the manufacturers had suffered an immense loss. The spinning trade to be profitable required six days full work, and this had not been known in England since 1860. During the current year the average was estimated at 5¼ days. The consequence of this reduction of production entailed losses upon the manufacturers amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, besides causing great distress to the operatives.

With respect to the supply and consumption some important statistics were presented. During the last ten years the consumption of cotton had increased 30 per cent. in England, while the increase of consumption upon the continent was upon a much larger ratio. Ten years ago the continent only took 250,000 bales a year from England. In 1867 it took 1,000,000 bales, besides importing 500,000 bales direct. In 1868 the United States produced 4,500,000 bales, while the average production during the last three years was only 2,000,000 bales. During the cotton year ending on the 1st of September, 1868, a supply of 2,250,000 bales could be probably calculated upon from the United States. There was a falling off of nearly 2,500,000 bales in production. The deficiency could only be supplied from India, and upon this subject the statistics were encouraging, although not altogether free from anxiety.

The cotton statistics of India are of great importance. Before 1861 India only sent 478,000 bales a year to England. In the next three years, under the stimulus of high prices by our civil war, she sent 1,000,000 bales. During the next three years she sent 1,500,000 bales a year. Previous to 1860 the consumption of American cotton in England was 80 per cent. of the whole, and last year the consumption of American cotton was reduced to 46 per cent. The growth of India cotton had been stimulated by paying to that country during the last five years a total of $625,000,000 for the staple. Previously India had not received over $3,000,000, or $3,500,000 for cotton. It was held that not more than 2,200,000 bales could be expected from the United States next year, with an annual increase of 10 per cent. This amount was below the wants of the manufacturers, and the great question remained as to the sources whence the deficiency in the American supply could be obtained.

The general opinion was expressed that the increased supply of cotton could only be obtained from India, and that private capital and government influence should co-operate to stimulate production. Increased railroad facilities and irrigation were relied upon as means to this end. Although much had been accomplished in this direction, yet the work was only in its first stages of development. America and India must remain the great sources of cotton supply, and it was to the especial interest of England to stimulate production in India. The views entertained at this meeting are of great importance, and all the more so in view of the liklihood of their being followed up by prompt action on the part of English captalists and the English Government.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION OF A CAR LOAD OF PORK ON THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The cause of the terrific explosion of a car load of pork on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, on Tuesday morning, a telegraphic account of which appeared in our columns on Wednesday, still appears to be involved in mystery. Whatever investigation the subject has given rise to by the railroad company, we are unable to ascertain, but the statement of the affair, as telegraphed, is fully confirmed by other sources of information.

The explosion occurred on the freight train going east, near Kingston, four and a half miles from Urbana, and made a complete wreck of the train, with the exception of the locomotive, which escaped other injury than the blowing off of the cab.

The shock was distinctly felt at a distance of thirteen miles, and the report of the explosion was heard not only in Urbana and Mingo, which is four and a half miles distant from the scene.

The Daily Constitution

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 15.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

For Congress, Seventh District,

GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG,

OF BARTOW COUNTY.

Democratic Nominations FOR CONGRESS.

1. A. H. HANSELL, of Thomas.
2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
6. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

AFTER THE BATTLE.—The result of the State elections on Tuesday, carries gloom to the heart of every lover of his country. It portends consequences by no means pleasing to anticipate. The spinal column of the nation, which should have stood like a wall of granite to its approach, has given way before the pressure of Radicalism. The three great States have said to the people, you are not free; to the nation, liberty is no longer yours. They have spoken in a tone which will fall upon the ears of reflecting men like a funeral dirge. They have well nigh crushed the hope of republican government. They have said to the spirit of '76, avaunt! They have added discord to the wreck of a broken Union, and upon a shattered Constitution poured the vials of intenser wrath. The vigilance of our friends has been thwarted by an unscrupulous foe. Power, patronage, money—the government stealings of years—all weighed against us in the scale. A demoralized and corrupt element in our own party we had to contend with. If professed one thing openly, whilst secretly it performed another. Like Judas, it was ready to betray for the silver.

At present, with the cloud of battle still hovering over the field, and in view of the disaster, we have no counsel to offer our friends, as to their future action, other than to stand by their principles and await the development of coming events.

The Georgia Air-Line Railway.

In some remarks in regard to this great improvement, the other day, says the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, we referred to its importance as a link in the great chain of internal improvements connecting New York with the Gulf of Mexico, and running parallel, for the most part, with the great Apalachian system of mountain ranges. Its relations to the local interests of Virginia and especially of Richmond, are not less important, though they do not seem as yet to have been fully appreciated. The highly promising prospect of the success of the effort to put in this missing link, amounting almost to certainty, invests the subject with lively interest to the local reader. But the fact that the founders and projectors of the work have asked nothing of the impoverished people of Virginia, except their co-operation by hearty encouragement, and the moral force of their good wishes presents reason enough for bestowing these most lavishly. When this air-line is completed and that part of the North Carolina Central Railroad between Greensboro and Charlotte relaid upon the wide-guage system, there will be opened up a continuous line of railway along nearly the whole extent of the North American continent, and passing directly through this city, upon which there will be no breaking of bulk required from one terminal point to the other. The advantages which this great trunk line will then offer, will place it beyond the rivalry of any other route, and draw to it the freights from scores of lateral branches extending through teeming sections of country whose productions will have to seek the markets of the Northern and Border States to be consumed or to be exported to foreign parts. The dangers of the North Carolina coast and the consequent high rates of insurance fixed upon coastwise freights by the underwriters will throw upon this route untold quantities of cotton not to mention the other staples of the South, seeking a market. This vast quantity of cotton will go partly to New York direct, and will comprise a sufficiency for the demands of that and other Northern cities and the New England States. That part of it intended for foreign export will follow this route as far as Burkeville and then be taken off by Mahone's consolidated line to Norfolk for shipment by the line of ocean steamers which we hope the convention to be held there next week will provide to establish. No thinking man can fail to see the advantage which will be given to Richmond as a point directly in the great current whose citizens will only have to stretch forth their hands and grasp any quantity of the raw material they want. With her unsurpassed advantages of water-power it will follow as naturally as the day follows the night, that hundreds of factories will be established here to absorb a part of the current, and the air will resound with the busy hum of spindles and looms. This is no visionary picture, but only a forecaste of what the future presents to the mind of every reflecting man.

Great as will be the benefit to Richmond of turning upon her this mighty current of untold quantities of the great Southern staple, cotton, it does not measure the full amount of advantage she will reap from the opening of this great route. It will bring to her doors the immense quantities of wheat raised in Northern Georgia, and supply her magnificent mills with quantities of this cereal, and with maize from Western North Carolina and South Carolina. Indeed, it would be impossible to estimate the magnitude of the wealth which this route will pour into Richmond and the Virginia cities of Petersburg and Norfolk, which will share with her in its advantages. In no sense is the importance to Virginia of the Georgia Air-Line Railway exceeded by that of any other projected improvement, for none of them can possibly afford greater advantages to her and her chief cities.

It is a most gratifying circumstance in regard to this great work that its completion is well assured, as we have already intimated. Under the administration of A. S. Buford, Esq., its President, measures for its prosecution have been most industriously pushed, and the headway already made is quite sufficient to warrant us in the opinion we have expressed of its success. The original charter for a road running from Atlanta eastward was granted by the Georgia Legislature many years ago, but since the war its franchises have been enlarged and the company reorganized. The present Legislature of Georgia has appropriated some $1,500,000 to the work and heavy subscriptions have been obtained from private citizens of Georgia and from the city of Atlanta. From the South Carolina Legislature a charter has also been obtained as well as from that of North Carolina, through both of which States the line will run.

MASS MEETING AT DALTON TO-DAY.—There will be a Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy at Dalton to-day. Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Gen. Gordon, and Col. Styles, and many others, will be present and address the people.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Charleston Mercury in an editorial article shows that out of 38,776 negro slaves imported into South Carolina, only 2,000 were brought in by the Carolinians.

☞ Gen. R. J. Henderson, of Covington, had his right hand so severely lacerated by the saws of a gin recently, as to threaten to permanently disable it.

☞ Mr. Peabody has bought an estate for 200,000 florins in Hungary.

CONFISCATION.

A Very Important Opinion by the Supreme Court of the United States.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald, Oct. 11.]

Some time ago we published a newspaper reference to a very important decision rendered by the Supreme Court, affecting the proceedings in confiscation cases. Our attention has just been recalled to the subject by being furnished, by a legal friend, Gen. Ramsey, who has had considerable personal interest in such matters, with a copy of the opinion itself, as delivered by Chief Justice Chase. The case is known as that of "Armstrong's Foundry," and came up by appeal from the State of Louisiana; and the nature of the case is fully stated in the opinion.

Judge Chase delivered the opinion as follows:

"Upon the case presented, it is necessary to consider a single question only.

"It was insisted in argument that the pardon pleaded by the appellant cannot avail to relieve him from the forfeiture of the property seized, because the liability to seizure arose under the statute from the mode in which the property was employed, and was not to be regarded as a penal consequence of the act of the owner.

"We are unable to concur in this view. We think it clear that the statute regarded the consent of the owner to the employment of his property in aid of the rebellion as an offense, and inflicted forfeiture as a penalty. The general pardon of Armstrong, therefore, relieved him of so much of the penalty as accrued to the United States. We think it unnecessary to express any opinion at present in relation to the rights of the informer.

"The proceedings below related to a seizure of land, and though conducted under the statute in the form of admiralty, must be regarded as a case of common law jurisdiction, and final decision in which can be reviewed here only on a writ of error.

"The decree of the Circuit Court, therefore, must be reversed as irregular and the cause remanded with directions to allow a new trial; the proceedings in which shall be conformed in respect to the trial by jury and exceptions to evidence to the course of the common law. See Wallace's reports, volume 6, page 769."

"Two other cases were decided at the same term of the court involving the same principle. Union Insurance Company vs. United States and St. Louis Foundry. See same volume, pages 767 and 770. Chief Justice delivered the opinion in both cases."

This opinion will be read with deep interest by many of our citizens, as it affects the validity of nearly, if not entirely, all the judgments in Tennessee in regard to the confiscation of property.

We believe that all the property sold or seized, for the purpose of being confiscated in Tennessee, and all other States in rebellion, was sold or seized in the forms and practice of admiralty, without the intervention of a jury. The Supreme Court holds that such proceedings are irregular, and that the proceedings shall be conformed in respect to trial by jury and exceptions to evidence to the courts of the common law. That being the law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, may not parties whose property has been confiscated and sold, sue and recover it back again? Or, if it be personal property, if they cannot recover the property, may not they recover its value at the time it was sold? Another important question arises: Where property has been restored to the proper owners, upon the plea of amnesty, and large fees were allowed to the District Attorney, Clerk and Marshal, for their services, and the proceedings being irregular and voidable, (if not null and void), cannot those parties who have had those fees to pay, institute suits and recover what they may have paid out? We propound the question for the serious consideration of those concerned.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—The Journal des Pyrenees Orientales says: "An incident has just occurred at Le Manere of so extraordinary a nature that we should hesitate to publish it if we had not heard it related by the person whom it principally concerns. Some days ago five young men of the neighborhood went to bathe in a pool of small extent, but nearly twenty feet deep, and fed by a mountain torrent. The first to plunge in, Hippolyte Seere, swam safely across, and was seated on the opposite bank where he sat watching a companion named Coll, who had followed him. The latter, who had been deaf and dumb since a very serious illness, brought on five years back, by a disappointment in love, had reached the middle of the water, where he was seen to struggle convulsively and then disappear beneath the surface. Seere plunged in to his assistance, and seizing him when he came up, succeeded in bringing him to the bank, where he was helped out by the others. Coll had no sooner recovered his senses than he exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! Sante Vierge du Gora! Hippolyte, you have saved me!" The shock had, in fact, restored to him his speech, of which a commotion had previously deprived him."

MAXIMILIAN.

Reminiscences About the Late Emperor of Mexico—A Prurient Bit of History.

The Grand Almoner of the late Emperor Maximilian, the Abbe Domenech, has just published his "Reminiscences" of the Mexican Empire, and therein relates, perhaps with too much frankness, some dreadful family secrets, that he became cognizant of while acting in the above capacity.

From a German correspondence, we roughly translate the following:

"The last volume of the 'Reminiscences,' published by the Abbe Domenech, has just made its appearance, and creates an extraordinary sensation. Despite its prurient contents it is eagerly devoured by the most refined ladies. I propose to give you the most salient points before the press descends into the shaft, which, indeed, contains some dark depths of the most modern history.

"Poor Charlotte, how pitiful was thy fate! According to the diary of the 'Mad Woman of Miramar,' the Archduke Maximilian embarked for Brazil on the 15th of March, 1859, and arrived at Madeira on his return on the 5th of March, 1860. Charlotte writes on the 5th March:

"'To-day the Elizabeth arrived with my spouse aboard. It was not until after midnight that I heard of the arrival of the tourists. The voyage was pleasant, and the sojourn in Brazil charming.'

"Our Abbe and Father Confessor then proceeds as follows:

"Alas! it was but too charming, and fraught with terrible consequences for Charlotte!

"As is well known, the old Spanish colonies have, as regards morals, fallen into decay, and amorous intrigues are allowed a wide latitude. Unfortunately, affairs of gallantry are, in that hot climate, attended with terrible evils, and the innocent frequently have to suffer with the guilty. Maximilian returned from Brazil seriously diseased, was bunglingly treated by his physicians, and *lost forever the hope of having any offspring*. His teeth turned black, his throat was seized with fearful sufferings, and the medical attendants were unable to check the evil. This operated likewise on the mental organization of the unfortunate Prince; in Mexico he was so weak that not even his servants would obey him. I have often heard him complain that he would ask for the same thing five times without getting it. Thus it happened that these people stole so boldly before their sovereign that in Orizaba the Emperor well nigh starved to death because the merchants refused to furnish any more provisions to the court, as they were never paid, the lackeys putting the money into their own pockets. Maximillian was under the necessity to sell his scanty silver ware in order to obtain the most necessary means of subsistence.

"What an existence for the unhappy Shadow Prince. What a terrible lesson for ambitious pretenders lusting after thrones!

"The Abbe relates further:

"Thus poor Carlotta became, to all intents and purposes, a widow at the age of twenty years. The love of the illustrious pair was a pure platodic one, but on that account not the less noble, sublime and resigned, especially on the parf of the Archduchess. But nature will have her course. She is the same in the palace as in the cottage. The premature Widowhood was fatal to Carlotta. Her skin became corrugated and rough, her eyes obtained a fixed, metalic lustre, and her imagination rendered her absolutely hysterical, while her understandinging was feverishly active. It was absolutely necessary for her to cool, in some grand enterprise, the fervor that consumed her; to find an occupation for her insatiate thirst for action, if she was not positively to fade away.

"Such was her condition when, in 1866, Estrada offered Maximilian the Mexican throne, and that with the consent of King Leopold and the Emperor of Austria. The Empress immediately embraced the opportunity. As she could not be a mother, she wanted to be a sovereign; ambition necessarily absorbed such a noble intellect. She induced her spouse to accept the Mexican crown, despite the opposition of the Archduchess Sophia, who loved her Max to frenzy, and would not expose him to unknown dangers.

"It has been reported that poor Charlotte was poisoned in Mexico. This is possible, but there is not the slightest evidence that it is a fact. The long moral physical torture, combined with the bodily sufferings above hinted at, sufficed completely to cloud her spirit, and when she had returned to Europe alone, the treatment she received at Miramar was certainly calculated to cure her."

RUSKIN'S THEORIES.

Getting and Spending Money—Questions for all People.

We find in the London papers the following interesting letter from Ruskin:

SIR:—You terminate to-day a discussion which seems to have been greatly interesting to your readers, by telling them the "broad fact, that England is no longer big enough for her inhabitants." Might you not, in the leisure of the recess, open with advantage a discussion likely to be no less interesting, and much more useful—namely, how big England may be made for economical inhabitants, and how little she may be made for wasteful ones? Might you not invite letters on this quite radical and essential question—how money is truly made, and how it is truly lost, not by one person or another, but by the whole nation? For, practically, people's eyes are so intensely fixed on the immediate operation of money as it changes hands, that they hardly ever reflect on its origin or final disappearance. They are always considering how to get it from somebody else, but never how to get it where that somebody else got it. Also, they very naturally mourn over their loss of it to other people, without reflecting that, if not lost altogether, it may still be of some reflective advantage to them. Whereas, the real national question is not who is losing or gaining money, but who is making and who is destroying it. I do not, of course, mean making money, in the sense of printing notes or finding gold. True money cannot be made so. When an island is too small for its inhabitants, it would not help them to an ounce of bread more to have the entire island turned into one nugget, or to find bank notes growing by its rivulets instead of fern leaves. Neither, by destroying money, do I mean burning notes or throwing gold away. If I burn a five-pound note, or throw five sovereigns into the sea I hurt no one but myself; nay, I benefit others, for everybody with a pound in his pocket is richer by the withdrawal of my competition in the market. But what I want you to make your readers discover is how the true money is made that will get them houses and dinners; and, on the other hand, how money is truly lost, or so diminished in value that all they can get in a year will not buy them comfortable houses nor satisfactory dinners. Surely this is a question which people would like to have answered clearly for them, and it might lead to some important results if the answer were acted upon. The ribbon-makers at Coventry, starving, invite the ladies of England to wear ribbons. The compassionate ladies of England invest themselves in rainbows, and admiring economists declare the nation to be benefitted. No one asks where the ladies got the money to spend in rainbows, (which is the first question in the business,) nor whether money once so spent will ever return again, or has really faded with the faded ribbons and disappeared forever. Again, honest people every day lose quantities of money to dishonest people. But that is merely a change of hands much to be regretted; but the money is not, therefore, itself lost; the dishonest people must spend it at last some how. A youth at college loses his year's income to a Jew. But the Jew must spend it instead of him. Miser or not the day must come when his hands relax. A railroad shareholder loses his money to a director; but the director must some day spend it instead of him. This is not—at least in the first fact of it—*national* loss. But what the public need to know is, how a final and perfect *loss* of money takes place, so that the whole nation, instead of being rich, shall be getting gradually poor. And then, indeed, if one man in spending his money destroys it, and another in spending it makes more of it, it becomes a grave question in whose hands it is, and whether honest or dishonest people are likely to spend it to the best purpose. Will you permit me, sir, to lay this not unprofitable subject of inquiry before your readers, while, to the very best purpose, they are investing a little money in sea air? Very sincerely yours.

J. RUSKIN.

Denmark Hill, July 30.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

England and Scotland, England and Ireland—Suggestive Parallels.

From the New York World]

Macaulay, somewhere in history, draws a spirited and impressive contrast between the retrospective sentiment excited by the English wars in Scotland and the English wars in Ireland. Since the absorption of Scotland, that country has been treated by England with a wise magnanimity which has obliterated all hostile feeling; and the consequence is that each people has long regarded with sympathetic admiration the deeds of valor performed by the other when they were spilling each other's blood. The heroism exhibited by both sides is thrown into the common stock of national glory. Burns' patriotic songs are read with as thorough enjoyment by the people of the southern part of the island as by the descendants of the "Scots wha ha wi Wallace bled." Walter Scott describes with as keen a zest the valor and conduct by which his ancestors were defeated and made to run like cowards, as if every throb of his pulse were not that of an ingrained Scotchman. But the Irish poet Moore, though a far less intense Irishman than the great novelist, was a Scotchman, would sooner have cut off his right hand than have written a stanza celebrating the prowess of the English forces in any of the Irish battles. Every engagement on Irish soil is still a fountain of exasperation to Irish feeling. The memory of English valor perpetuates hatred, but rouses no admiration. The consequence is that the wars of two centuries ago contribute to the bitter alienation which makes the Irish question to-day the most difficult problem in British politics.

The Democratic party is aiming to treat the South, since the close of the war, as England has treated Scotland; to respect its local feelings and prejudices, to encourage its trade, to build up its prosperity and efface the unpleasant memories of former quarrels and contests. The Republican party, on the other hand, is treating the South as England has treated Ireland; forcing upon it institutions it abhors, exasperating its local prejudices, repressing its development and domineering over it with all the insolence of conquerors. If the Democratic party succeeds, the South will be our Scotland; if the Republican party, it will continue our Ireland. In a country like England, where there is a state religion, it would seem consistent and logical that the national church should be upheld in every part of the empire. But Scotland was wisely left to worship according to her own preferences, and was permitted to retain her own jurisprudence; while an opposite system in Ireland has kept that country in a state of chronic irritation and ill-suppressed mutiny. The Republican party is more absurdly tyrannical towards the South than the English Government has been toward Ireland. What language would be strong enough to portray English despotism and insolence if, instead of attempting to force upon Ireland the Episcopal Church which England adopts herself, she should use her power to force the Methodist or the Baptist religion which she rejects? What would be said of the tyranny and folly of England if she should undertake to force the Roman Catholic religion upon Scotland, while she enacts laws against it at home? But this scarcely conceivable folly would be similar to what the Republican party is perpetrating in the South. Negro suffrage, which is rejected and scorned in the North, where the negroes are few and it would do little harm, has been forced upon the South, where the negroes are numerous and the danger great. A more flagrant inconsistency, a more exasperating insult, cannot be imagined. If we are going to force upon the South anything which the South detests, we should at least have the apology of its being something which we do not ourselves reject. No insolence can be more insufferable, no hypocrisy more odious, than to be apostles and propagandists of a system in which we do not believe, and to resort to persecution and the sword to compel people to do what we have shown by recent examples that we scorn to do ourselves. And yet this is the hopeful method adopted by the Republicans for recovering the alienated affections of the South!

The Republicans are making the late war the hinge of the Presidential campaign. They invoke all the bitter animosities and sectional hatred which prevailed when we were drafting soldiers to fight against the South. To accuse the Democratic party of slackness in the war is regarded as the electioneering weapon. To denounce the Southern people as rebels is thought the best justification of the Republican policy. The subjugation and humiliation of the South is as much the aim now as it was six years ago. It is not a policy of peace, but of passion, revenge and domination. The symbol of the canvass on the Republican side is the sword. Its leader is a man who knows no trade but war, selected because the old feeling of hostility would more naturally rally around him than around a statesman or civilian. If Virginia should send General Lee to the Senate, or if the Southerners in the Democratic Convention had asked for his nomination for the Vice Presidency, such a selection would be denounced by the Republicans as an affront to Northern self-respect. And yet they put forward our most distinguished soldier and brandish his sword in the face of the South, as if the Southern people had no pride or sensibilities which Northern insolence is bound to consider. The effect of such management is to make the memories of the war a source of perpetual irritation between the two sections; to cause the South to regard itself as a subjugated and persecuted people, threatened with still further humiliations if the Republican party succeeds. Perseverance in such a course will make the Southern question as endless and irritating in this country as the Irish question is in Great Britain, and will keep open perennial fountains of bitterness in all the battle-fields of the late war.

EGYPT.—Referring to the sensational cable dispatch that the Egyptian cotton crop would be "enormous," the New York Herald says:

"No facts or details are given, and the statement is made simply on the reports said to be contained in a letter or letters. This is very vague, and looks very much as if the telegram had been inspired by the Liverpool cotton brokers and manufacturers of England to knock down the price of American cotton. Admitting even that there is an unusually large yield in Egypt this year, it ought to make no difference in the market value of our product. The Egyptian cotton is a poor, short staple and dirty article, and cannot rival our beautiful and clean long staple cotton. We have only about a half crop compared with what was raised in the most productive years before the war, though it may have as large a money value, and there will be the fullest demand for it at high rates. We advise our planters and cotton merchants not to be misled by such statements as the one referred to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON

Latest Election Returns.

Commercial Convention at Norfolk.

Arrival of the Remains of Hon. Howell Cobb at Savannah.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Thirty-seven counties show a Democratic gain of seven thousand—unheard from, forty-one. The Democrats claim the State by fifteen thousand, the Republicans by twenty-four hundred. 3rd District still doubtful

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Democratic Congressmen elected in 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th Districts. Republicans get the balance.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The Provisional Government of Spain, yesterday, by telegraph, recognized Goni as Spanish Minister to Washington to the extent of directing him to communicate to this Government their gratitude for prompt recognition. Seward addressed Minister Hall a telegram reading: "Reciprocate in the President's name salutations of Provisional."

The Government communicated by Spanish Minister here, and tender the best wishes of the United States for peace and prosperity in the possession of Spain under the present and definative Governments.

Rosecrans is here waiting final instructions.

Revenue to-day $165,000.

Republican estimates are as follows: Pennsylvania 18,000; Ohio 22,000; Indiana 2,500; Nebraska 2,000.

DAYTON, October 14.—Schenck beats Vallandigham 500.

NORFOLK, Oct. 14.—The Commercial Convention organized by the election of Hon. G. W. Bolling President.

A number of Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Commitees were appointed. Two thousand five hundred Delegates are present. Much interest is felt

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—The steamer San Salvador arrived this morning with the remains of Hon. Howell Cobb, and was met by the Mayor, Aldermen, members of the bar and citizens, and escorted to the railroad depot, where a special train carried the remains to Athens, Ga. Flags are flying at half mast.

AUGUSTA, October 14.—The remains of General Cobb arrived here this evening escorted by a committee from Savannah and Macon.

J. E Bryant publishes a card denying that he used inflammatory language before the negro Convention at Macon.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14.—Cotton in fair demand at a slight decline; middlings 23¾; sales 2,100; receipts 2,550. Sugar steady and unchanged Molasses 35a50 per cargo. Flour dull; superfine in the most demand at 6 75. Corn, but little on the landing, held at 1 01a1 10. Oats firm at 62. Bran easier at 1 22½. Hay, choice St. Louis 26 00 prime and choice scarce and in request. Pork very firm at 32. Bacon, shoulders 13¼; clear sides 17¼. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Sterling, bank, 50; commercial nominal. New York sight ¼c discount. Gold 38¼.

MOBILE, October 14.—Cotton market dull at nominal prices; receipts 668; exports 903.

WILMINGTON, October 14.—Spirits turpentine firmer and advanced 1¼a2c, with sales at 40¼a42. Rosin quiet with sales of No. 2 at 2 70 Tar 2 30. Cotton a shade lower with sales at 23¾a24.

CHARLESTON, October 14.—Cotton dull and depressed for want of freight room; sales 150; receipts 908; middlings 23¾.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Breadstuffs and grain unchanged. Clover seed dull at 8 50a8 25. Provisions firm.

Virginia's inscribed old 47. '66's 54. '67's 55¾ bid, 56¼ asked. North Carolina ex-coupons 66 bid. South Carolina, new, 65 bid.

AUGUSTA, October 14.—Market opened quiet at 24, but closed nominally at 23¾; sales 170 bales; receipts 475 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24, sales 262; receipts 188.

NEW YORK October 14.—Cotton heavy, one-half cent lower; salgs 1,900 bales at 25½c. Flour: Superfine 6 60 to 7 00; Southern drooping; common to fair extra, 8 65 to 9 25. Wheat quiet; amber Indiana, 2 10. Corn dull; mixed Western 1 17—Pork firmer, closing at 29 06½. Lard dull. Whisky quiet. Groceries quiet. Freights quiet. Turpentine 44 to 45c.

FRANKFORT, October 14.—Bonds firmer and higher at 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 14—Evening.—Cotton easier; uplands 10¾; Orleans 11; sales 12 000 bales.

SPANISH BEAUTY.—I had heard very much of the beauty of Spanish women, but indeed the half of the truth was not and cannot be told. Sometimes, heretofore, when standing half entranced before Murillo's pictures, I have wondered whence came his ideal or inspiration; but his Madonnas and Magdalens only walk the streets of Madrid and other cities of Spain. He had but to paint the portraits of his friends. Often have I stopped in utter astonishment at such ravishing beauty. The features, the form, the movement, the expression, are Roman dignity combined with Moorish grace; the stateliness of Zenobia with the voluptuousness of Cleopatra. Can it be that such summer evening twilight of repose can ever give place to the dark, stormy night of demoniac passion? That vice, treachery, falsehood, lurk under that angelic exterior.

The statue of Venus de Milo, in the Louvre, at Paris, and the statue of the Venus de Medici, in the Tribune, at Florence, have divided the admiration of the world. They represent two types of womanhood, differing as night and day; the former, strong, sensuous, affectional, devotional friend, the constant wife, the devoted friend; the latter, light, volatile, spiritual, brilliant, impulsive. The first typifies the English woman, the last the French. A combination of the two constitutes the perfection of womanhood, as found in the Spanish Senora. She is evidently the result of many generations of the finest culture. The climate, the scenery, the romance, the chivalry, the grand and stirring scenes of Spanish history, have perfectly matured and developed the Roman and Moorish blood that flows in her veins, into being finer than poet or painter ever conceived. Those brilliant, dark eyes and raven hair, coral lips, pearly teeth, the delicate complexion, the shading and pencilling of her eyelash and brow, the shapely features, the expression of affection and warmth, the repose and dignity blended in her expression, the grace of manner, are indescribable. Her flowing dress, mantilla, veil, and the fan, set off her beauties of person, and her ease of movement seems without effort and more like gliding than walking. She is not seemingly offended or affected by the extravagant flattery or compliment paid her, but accepts it in apparent innocent unconsciousness of its being anything improper any more than if it had been addressed to the lily, the rose, a picture, or any work of art. If she be artful, she possesses the higher art of concealing it.—*Cor. Church Union.*

ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.—The New York Journal of Commerce, not a partisan paper, but one of the wisest, best, ablest, and most candid papers of all the whole country, states, after a full examination, that the authorized expenses of the Federal Government, for the fiscal year, including remains of appropriations which have not lapsed, exceed five hundred and fifty millions. Here we have a deficit of nearly three hundred million. How is it to be met? How but by direct taxes upon our people? Are our people prepared to meet it? Can they do so?

The cash in the Treasury at the close of the current six months will not be more than thirty millions, and a portion of this will be trust funds not available for disbursement. Nearly or quite all of the ordinary appropriation for the War Department has already been drawn for, and all the rest that has been authorized will be needed and most certainly used.

What is to become of us if we are to continue under this infamous radical rule? What is to be our destiny? What but the quickest bankruptcy? Are our people sane or insane?—*Louisville Journal.*

Love's Queen.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

He loves not well whose love is told;
I would not have thee come too nigh;
The sun's gold would not seem pure gold
Unless the sun were in the sky.
To take him thence, and chain him near,
Would make his beauty disappear.

He keeps his state; do thou keep thine—
And shine upon me from afar;
So shall I bask in light divine
That falls from love's own guiding star.
So shall thy eminence be high.
And so my passion shall not die.

But all my life shall reach its hands
Of lofty longing toward thy face,
And be as one who speechless stands
In rapture at some perfect grace
My love, my hope, my all shall be
To look to heaven and look to thee.

Thine eyes shall be the heavenly lights,
Thy voice shall be the summer breeze,
What time it sways, on moonlit nights,
The murmuring tops of leafy trees.
And I will touch thy beauteous form
In June's red roses, rich and warm.

But thou, thyself, shall come not down
From that pure region far above;
But keep thy throne and wear my crown—
Queen of my heart and queen of love!
A monarch in thy realm complete,
And I a monarch—at thy feet.

The Sentence of Death Pronounced Against Jesus Christ.

The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of the death against the Saviour—with the remarks which the journal Le Droit has collected, and the knowledge of which must be highly interesting to every Christian. Until now we are not aware that it has ever been published. It is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Lower Province of Gallilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontius Pilate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Gallilee, sitting to judgment in the presidential seat of the Prietor, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He went into the temple, followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first centurion, Quirrillis Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution.

Forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Robant, Pharisee.
2. John Zorobabel.
3. Raphael Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words:

"A similar plate has been sent to each tribe."

It was discovered in the year 1280 in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the Commission of Arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in the chapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained, by their petitions, permission to keep the plate, which was an acknowledgement of the sacrifices which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by the members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a *fac simile* of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,800f. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.—*Translated from the Kolidsche Zeintung.*

New Advertisements.

HATS, CAPS, FURS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CANES, AND UMBRELLAS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

New York Hat Store,

Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

WE have on hand and offer for cash, at prices that cannot fail to please, a large, well assorted and fresh stock of above goods.

The attention of **Country Merchants** is especially solicited, with the assurance that we can offer inducements that cannot be surpassed.

To Farmers we offer a large assortment of *Home Made Wool Hats*, and have always on hand the latest styles of everything in our line.

☞ Look out for the sign—

"New York Hat Store,"

oct15d1w Peachtree street, Atlanta Ga

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased P. CORRA'S fine stock of

GROCERIES,

Liquors and Confectioneries.

And is adding to the same every day large additions of fine GROCERIES, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the public patronage heretofore enjoyed by him. I will keep constantly on hand

Good Goods at the Lowest Figures

oct15-d3t S. De ANTHONY.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

FINE COTTAGE, large quantity of FINE NEW FURNITURE, fine HORSE, BUGGY and HARNESS, MILCH COW, &c., all nice, clean and valuable. To be sold on the premises, at the residence of Barney Williams, on Ivy street, between Forest Avenue and Baker streets, on FRIDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. See Posters and Catalogue at my office.

oct15-d3t G. W. ADAIR.

McHill's Barber Shop,

UNDER UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LOOK HERE! Democrats, Radicals, epublicans, Scalawags, White folks, and all the folks in the world, as my prices for Shaving &c. Shaving 15 cents; Hair Cutting 25 cents; Shampooing 25 cents. Now is the time to get your money back.

oct15-d3t

SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN,

Daily and Weekly,

By J. R. SNEED.

THE undersigned is pleased to announce to his friends and the public that he has again assumed the position of this time-honored journal, and expects to devote his entire time to making it, as a newspaper, second to none in the South. The liberal patronage of the past and better years, while the REPUBLICAN was under his charge, encourages him to hope that by prompt and continued support the public will enable him to carry this purpose into effect.

To the MERCHANTS of the South, and especially of his own State, he looks with confidence for a general support, promising them, in return, the best news, commercial and political journal that his experience and capabilities can produce.

The Weekly Republican,

Designed more especially for the planting community, and others who have not the privilege of a daily mail, will be found to contain all the news of the week condensed into a small compass, and by the close of the year we expect to issue it on a large and imperial sheet of eight pages, to contain more reading matter than any paper in the South.

TERMS:

Daily, One Year	$10 00
" Six Months	5 00
" For a less time (per month)	1 00
Weekly per year	3 00

N. B. Payment *in advance* for either edition will be required, without exception.

All letters should be addressed as below.

J. R. SNEED,
Republican Office.

October 15, 1868 Savannah Ga.

LOST,

A CITY CHECK, No. 2,347, for $22.60, issued October 9, 1868, to P. LYNCH. This check is not endorsed. oct14-d3t

S. De ANTHONY,

(Successor of P. Corra,)

WHITEHALL ST., West Side, ATLANTA, GA.

DEALER IN

Confectionaries, Fancy Groceries,

LIQUORS, WINES,

BITTERS, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNE, &c., &c.

75 BBLS. four different grades Flour, some extra fine for family use.
50 bbls. of fresh Crackers, fine assortment.
100 boxes Star Candles, best quality, 1 lb to
40 pounds each.
Sugar, Coffee, English Pickles and Sauces.
Spices of all kinds, best Steward's Syrup.
Preserves, Jellies and Extracts.

SOMETHING NEW:

Fresh Green Turtles, always on hand.
Western Cream Cheese, always.
Factory and English Dairy.
Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma.
Fine lot of French Candies.
Lemons, Oranges, Nuts of all kinds.

Wholesale and Retail.

Mr. CORRA will remain at the store for some time as a salesman.

oct14-d3w

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Central Unimproved Lot!

I WILL sell on the premises, corner of Hunter and Loyd streets, at 3½ o'clock, on the afternoon of THURSDAY NEXT, the 22d inst., that UNIMPROVED CORNER LOT 25 by 100 feet, running back to a 10-foot alley in the rear.

The lot is opposite the fine new brick residence of Peter Lynes, Esq. It is near the centre of the city, and convenient to business.

Terms cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
No. 5 Railroad Row,
oct14-d1t Opposite Kimball House.

GEORGIA MASONIC

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the City Hall, Macon, Ga., on the night of THURSDAY, 29th day of October, at 7 o'clock. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted, and a general attendance requested.

By order of the President.

J. W. BURKE,
oct14-d2t Secretary and

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ... ER 15.

THE CI...

OUR AGEN... authorized
Agent at Rome, Ga.
T. A. E. EVANS, Albany News ... r agent at
Albany, Ga.
H. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, G...
FRANK R. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
T. G. TILLMAN, Hogansville
W. B. WOODS, Barnesville
J. C. BROADNAX, Newman, G...
W. F. RAGLAND, Talbotton
Capt. JAMES P. HARRISON, ... Ga.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTITUTION at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen ... orized to solicit business and receive m... THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. W... HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. O... OSBY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFO... Atlanta, Ga. Mr. GEORGE HATTEY, of A... A. J. SCOTT, John Evans, Atlantic and G... Road.

Col. G. W. ADAIR will ... two valuable building lots on Crew stree... evening.

MCHILL, THE BARBER, shave you for 15 cts.

S. DE ANTHONY has ... out the Grocery, Liquor, and Confect... establishment of F. Curra, Whitehall street.

To-MORROW morning ... W. Adair will sell Furniture, Horse and ... Milch Cow, etc., at 10 o'clock.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S FUELS had another rousing house last night. We are powerless to pay them a compliment to the unprecedented patronage extended ... their performances by this community. To the public and make money is their m... They have, we think, accomplished both

TALULAH FIRE CO'Y.—In consequence of the muddy con... of the streets, the semi-annual parade of ... ident organization did not come off, as announced yesterday. It will take place at ... ck this afternoon. Members are notified to hand, and the city may expect a gay turn ...

MERCHANT'S EXCH...—The Fair being still in progress, ... ing of the Exchange is been postponed until Friday night, the 23d inst., when the Comm... will make an unexpectedly favorable rep...

Local and Press Notices.

SEVERAL THOU... Old Newspapers can be bought cheap at ... office.

EVERYBODY RE... HIS AND GOVERN THEMSELVES ACCORD... —If you want the very best Chewing Tobacco the finest Havana Cigars, go to Jack & ..., on the corner of Alabama and Whitehall ...s. oct14-4t

"TALLULAH, NO... We understand that this Company will ... their parade this evening, the 14th, at 2 o'cl... if the weather will permit) Prof. Billy Cl... Band will be on hand and we may look ... good turnout and some fine music.

We append the di... intended for the Procession: Up Marietta ... Hollands; across to Walton; up Walto... Forsyth; up Forsyth to Peachtree; down ... tree to Decatur; down Decatur to Culbert... ss to Mitchell; up Mitchell to Whitehall; ... hitehall to Alabama; up Alabama to Broad ... Broad to Engine House.

The members ar... requested to meet at the Engine House at 1 o'c...

L. DAVIS,
Hartford Livtock Insurance Co.
L. DAVIS,
Notary Pub Atlanta, Georgia,
L. DAVIS,
Insurance Ag't, Atlanta, Georgia.
sep8—dly

NEW YORK KIDS IN COUNCIL.—The negroes of thiste have just been holding a State Contion. They exhibit all the modesty wi... the proteges and pupils of the Jacs... might be expected to display. Of ... se their demands are strictly confin... within the limits of moderation, and an... due subordination to the "eternal fi... of things." They only demand all ... rights and prerogatives enjoyed by ... white fellow-citizens." How reasonab... forbearing and generous. They do not e... assume to be better than white men—o... as good, and entitled to the same "rig... and prerogatives." We are surprised ... supposed their views ranged high... And see upon what grounds they ... their claim! They "demand these ... as native of this country," who "h... lived here two ... and a half centuries." at will hardly do. The Indians have ... here longer than that. But they ca... come into our family, and it is no... reason why the negroes should. Hes... another still worse. "We demand thes... a large majority of the entire popu... of the c...untry." Really, we did not kw that a "large majority" of the inhabi... of this country were negroes. If this so, we suppose the white men will ... to knock under. These darkies must ... been taking the census lately. But ... is a clincher: "We demand them ... the safety of the Republican party." ...at will do. Of course that settles the ...estion. Walk in, Sambo.
New York Docrat.

THE GROW OF THE WEST—*An Omaha-Cheyenne Sc...*—On Thursday evening a young... married man arrived here from Omaha ... search of a wife and his household g... and the tale of his misfortune runs ... follows:

He was a ... sident of Omaha, where he occupies a ... eectable social position. After a tempor... absence from home, he returned one ... and discovered his home vacant, his ... ite and furniture absent. Upon making ... few enquiries, he was led to believe his ...sing half and household goods had ... passage to Cheyenne in charge of a "ice young man." He followed, and ... arriving here, found his furniture in ... railroad depot marked to the address of "nice young man." The husband, with ... little difficulty, found his faithless wife ... one of our first class hotels, and receiv... from her the following as sufficient ... son for the cause of this occasion. She ...tated "nice young man" invited her to ... visit Cheyenne at his expense, which ... health's sake she consented to do. No ... arm had been done, or intended, and she ... would return as a dutiful and beloved wi...; then, to relieve his fatigued body of ... disagreeable weight, she kindly removed ... pistol, and her hands, which were col... sought the warmth of his pocket, and ... unintentionally drew from his wallet the ... contents, of which she carefully counted ($280) ... nd replaced in her bosom. At the same ... she insisted on going down stairs and ... bringing him some hot refreshments. ... She went, but returned not ... neither the revolver nor the greenbacks. ... for a respect for the feelings of the husband we omit names.—*Cheyenne Paper.*

Special Notices.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. ... for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. ... Class 1o. 540.—The following were ... drawn numbers October 13th, 1868:

36-32-26-15-5-50-66-30-25-10-21-54

oct14-4t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

FOR RENT.—Being about to re... to Broad street, the large and elegant Store ... where THE CONSTITUTION is now published ... be for rent from Monday next. ... Apply at this office. oct8-dtf

BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELE... Furnished Front Room, on the First ... with board in a private family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a ... and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply ... THIS OFFICE. d

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Oct. 15, 1868.

COTTON.—The market opened at 23¾@23¾, and closed at 23¾, showing a corresponding decline with New York advices. About 120 bales arrived by wagon. Farmers continue to report short crops.

We have no changes to note in Bacon from yesterday. Prices were very well sustained and demand fair.

Lard stiff and advancing.

Demand for Corn good with small supply.

Dried Fruit in fair demand with tendency downward.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$18¼@	18¼
Clear Ribbed Sides	17¼@	18
Plain Hams		
Canvassed Hams	20 @	23
Shoulders	@	15
LARD—		
In Barrels	@	21½
In Kegs and Cans	22½@	
BEESWAX—		
Common	30 @	35
Choice Yellow	35 @	38
DRIED FRUIT—		
Rough	7½@	9½
Peeled	15 @	18
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.50 @	5.00
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	95@	1.00
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 150 lbs	4.75 @	5 00
Extra do do	5.25 @	5.50
Extra Family do do	5.25 @	6 00
Fancy do do	6 50 @	7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	@	95
Mixed or Yellow	@	95
Barley	2.00 @	2.50
Rye	1.50 @	1.60
Oats	65 @	70
Wheat, White	2.00 @	2 50
Red	1.90 @	2.25
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	@	1 50
Timothy	1.40 @	2.50
SALT—		
Virginia	@	2 75
Liverpool	2 75 @	2 80
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		5½
Pittsburg bar		6
Sheet Iron	10 @	12
Nail Rod	10 @	14
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	7.50 @	8 50
NAILS—		
4s to 6os	6.00 @	6.25
3s common	@	7.00
3s fine	@	8.00
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19 @	20
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	2.00 @	2.10
Osnaburgs	18 @	21
4 4 Sheetings		17
¾ shirtings		13
⅞ Shirtings		11
Drills		17½
Stripes		20
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb	@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26 @	30
French calf skins per dozen	40 00 @	75 00
American calf skins per dozen	36 00 @	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00 @	45 00
Harness leather per lb	40 @	50
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	55 @	60
New Orleans	85 @	95
Syrup per gallon	90 @	1 25
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½@	20
Clarified per lb	16 @	17½
New Orleans	14 @	16
Demerara	16½@	17
CANDLES—		
Sperm	40 @	45
Adamantine	20 @	21
Tallow	@	15
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs	@	8 75
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25 @	6.75
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	13¼@	14
SOAP—		
Bar	8 @	15
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel	@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel	@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel	@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels	@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels	@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels	@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts	@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts	@	3.50
No. 3 in kitts	@	3.25
STARCH—		
Per lb	10 @	12
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano	@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate	@	50.00
Patapsco Guano	@	75.00
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel	@	2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel	@	3.00
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	50 @	60
Medium	70 @	75
Good medium	80 @	85
Fine	90 @	1.00
Choice	1.10 @	1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at 38 cents; selling at 40 cents.

SILVER.—Buying at 20 cents; selling at 35 cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co	a98	Merch'ts & Plant	7a
C. R. R. & B. Co	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga	98a	Bank of Commerce	7a
Bank Middle Ga	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a90	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a70	Augusta Sav. B'k	16a
Bank State Ga	a23	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a90	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a37	So. W. R. R. old	a25
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R. new	a25
Planters & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40@	42	
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@	75	
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	52@	57	
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Income	60@	65	
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18@	20	
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@	110	
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85@	90	
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@	75	
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@	30	
Musocgee Railroad Bonds	75@	80	
Musocgee Railroad Stock	70@	75	
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	80@	85	
Georgia 6 per cent	78@	82	
Georgia 7 per cent	90@	92	
Georgia Coupons	85@	90	
North Carolina 6 per cent	65@	67	
North Caro ina Coupons	63@	65	
Tennessee 6 per cent	60@	65	
Tennessee Coupons	65@	70	
South Carolina Bonds, old	40@	45	
South Carolina Bonds, new	35@	40	
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@	70	
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@	75	
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85@	89	
Georgia Railroad B nds	100@	104	
Georgia Railroad Stock	78@	82	
Central Railroad Bonds	100@	104	
Central Railroad Stock	125@	130	
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@	102	
Southwestern Railroad Stock	92@	95	
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@	100	
Augusta Bonds	74@	76	
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83@	85	
Macon Bonds	75@	77	
Columbus Bonds	70@	75	
Savannah Bonds	80@	82	
Fulton County Bonds	80@	85	
City Checks, Atlanta	90@	95	
County Checks, Fulton	80@	85	
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@	112	
United States 7.30 Bonds	99@	100	
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@	106	
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@	110	
Revenue Stamps	99	100	
Land Warrants	70@	80	

The City of Atlanta has bought up a large amount of its checks, in consequence of which it is thought parties will have to pay taxes in greenbacks. Brokers are asking 95.

MILLINERY.

MRS. O'CONNOR is now receiving her usual large stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods of the latest styles and fashions.

Mrs. DURAND, who is long and favorably known to the fashionable ladies of the South, is now connected with this establishment. Having ample means and being connected with the wholesale department of P. O'Connor & Co., we are prepared to furnish all kinds of goods in our line, of the very best material and latest styles at the lowest figures. oct7 dtf

WM. S. CARROLL,
(Formerly Wyly & Carroll,)
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
BACON, LARD, CORN, FLOUR, ROPE, BAGging Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Cheese, &c. No. 8 Peachtree street,
oct14 d1m Atlanta, Ga.

LANIER HOUSE,
MACON, GA.
COLLIER & BOYS
Having assumed the management of this House, respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Free Omnibus to and from the House. Attentive Porters. oct8-d3m

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor:

Whereas, notwithstanding the Executive Proclamation of September 14, 1868, many lawless acts have occurred in violation thereof, whereby the lives and property of citizens have been destroyed, the right of free speech impaired, the performance of the duties of the offices to which citizens have been elected, denied the lives of citizens so threatened as to cause them to abandon their homes and property:

And Whereas, "The protection of persons and property is the paramount duty of Government, and shall be impartial and complete;"

And Whereas, The Sheriff of each county is, by law, charged with the preservation of life, property and peace, in each county;

Now, therefore, I, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, charging and commanding the said Sheriffs, and each and every other civil officer in every county in this State, to see to it that the lives and property of all citizens, and the peace of the community, are preserved; and that all persons are protected in the free exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges. And, further, to make known that for failure in performance of duty, the said Sheriffs and other civil officers will be held to a strict accountability, under the law. And, to charge upon every person, resident in this State, that they render prompt and willing obedience to said Sheriffs and other civil officers, *under all circumstances whatsoever;* and that they demand from said officers, protection, when threatened or disturbed, in their person or property, or with denial of political or civil rights; and, that failing to receive such protection, they report facts to this department.

The following extract from General Orders No. 27, dated October 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the State, is published for the information of the civil officers and the general public, by which it will be seen that said civil officers will, in the performance of their duties, be sustained by the military power of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in the city of Atlanta, this 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United states the ninety-third. RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor: Governor.

DAVID G. COTTING, Secretary of State.

"HEADQ'RS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Ga., October 8, 1868.

General Orders No. 27.]

"Whereas, by an act of Congress of the United States, approved March 2d, 1865, it is made the duty of the military authorities to preserve the peace at the polls at any election that may be held in any of the States; and whereas, this duty has become the more imperative, from the existing political excitement in the public mind, from the recent organization of civil government, and from the fact that Congress has, by a statute, prohibited the organization of military forces in the several States of this Department, it is therefore, ordered:

"That the several Districts commanders will, as soon as practicable, on the receipt of this order, distribute the troops under their commands as follows:

* * * * * * * * *

In the District of Georgia:

One company 16th Infantry, to Albany.
One company 16th Infantry, to Columbus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Macon.
One company 16th Infantry, to Augusta.
One company 16th Infantry, to Washington, (Wilkes county.)
One company 16th Infantry, to Americus.
One company 16th Infantry, to Thomasville.
One company (C,) 5th Cavalry, to Athens.

The company at Savannah to be reinforced, should occasion require by such number of the men at Fort Pulaski as can be spared from the post."

* * * * * * * * *

"Detachments, when necesary, may be made to points in the vicinity of each post; but in no case, nor on any pretext whatever, will detachments be sent without a commissioned officer, who will be fully instructed by his post commander.

"The troops will be considered as in the field and supplied with the necessary camp equippage; the men to be furnished with common tents if practicable, and if not practicable, with shelter tents. Commanding officers are permitted to hire quarters, temporarily, when it can be done for reasonable rates; but this will not preclude the necessity of carrying tents, as the commands, in all cases, must be in readiness to move at the shortest notice, with all supplies required for their efficiency.

"District Commanders will instruct Post Commanders in their duties, and the relative position of the civil and military powers. They will impress on Post Commanders that they are to act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination to the civil authorities; that they are to exercise discretion and judgment, unbiased by political or other prejddices; that their object should be exclusively to preserve the peace and uphold law and order, and they must be satisfied such is the object of the civil officer calling on them for aid; that they must in all cases where time will permit, apply for instruction to superior authority, but they must at all hazards preserve the peace, and not be restrained by technical points, when, in their conscientious judgment, under the rules above set forth, it is their duty to act. Post Commanders, on being notified of the proposed holding of political meeting, may send an officer, and if necessary a detachment, to watch the proceedings and see that the peace is preserved.

"To the people of the several States composing the Department, the Major General Commanding appeals that they will co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order, in preserving the peace and in avoiding those scenes of riot and bloodshed, and the wanton destruction of property and life, which has already, in some instances, been enacted in the Department. He urges abstinence from all inflammatory and incendiary appeals to the passions; discountenancing the keeping open of liquor shops on days of political meetings and of election; the abstaining from carrying arms, and asserting the individual right of construing laws by force of arms. No just cause is ever advanced by resort to violence. Let there be charity and forbearance among political opponents, whatever may be the result; let each good citizen determine that all who, under the law, have the right to the ballot shall exercise it undisturbed. If there are disputed points of law, let them be referred to the Courts, and let not mobs or political clubs, or other irresponsible bodies, construe and undertake to execute the law. This appeal is made in the earnest hope that the Major General Commanding can rely on the good sense and correct judgment of the mass of the people, and that he will not be compelled to resort to the exercise of the power with which he is intrusted, and which he will most reluctantly employ. But he thinks it his duty to make known, that so far as the power under his command will admit, he will not permit the peace to be broken, and that he will not be restrained in the conscientious discharge of his duty by technicalities of laws made when the present anomalous condition of affairs were neither anticipated or provided for."

By order of Major General Meade:

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

☞ All newspapers within the State of Georgia, will please insert daily and weekly until 3rd of November, proximo, and send bill to Executive Department, Atlanta. oct10-1awte

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

October Term, 1868—First Week.

FOR the benefit of the parties in Litigation I am instructed by His Honor, Judge John D. Pope, to give notice that the jury business of this, the first week's session of the Superior Court, will be entirely devoted to trying the criminals now in jail and the cases on the appeal docket.

oct9 dtf W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

TWO GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD.

BY early application two comfortable Rooms with good carpets, bureaus, gas, and well furnished in every particular, may be obtained together with board.

Residence on one of the most desirable streets in the City, within three minutes walk of the Passenger Depot.

Enquire at this office. oct10

DR. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction room. oct11-lm*

Grass and Clover Seeds,

IN GREAT VARIETY. Also Reynolds' Chesapeake Guano. For sale by

oct3-1l0t A. K. SEAGO.

A PAIR
—OF—
BOOTS
—FOR—
EVERY MAN IN TOWN,
—AT—
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

RAWSON'S BUILDING,

Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
oct13—

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

SEED WHEAT,

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED,

Chesapeak Guano, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, Bagging, Family Hams,

Bacon, &c.

600 BUSHELS selected Tennessee Seed Wheat

20 Bbls Grass and Clover Seed.

50 Tons Chesapeak Guano.

50 Tons Land Plaster,

100 Bbls Fresh Burnt Lime at 40c per bushel,

30 Bbls Plaster of Paris,

30 Bbls Hydraulic Cement,

10 Bales Borneo (blanket) Bagging, very heavy, 47 inches wide,

100 Coils and half coils St. Louis and New York Rope,

Manilla and Jute Rope—various sizes,

200 Lbs Wrapping Twine,

5000 Burlap, Corn and Wheat Sacks,

50 Bags Rio Coffee,

50 Bbls Refined Sugars, all grades,

16 Hhds New Crop Cuba Molasses,

100 Bags Liverpool Salt,

500 Bags Virginia Salt,

200 Bags Flour,

1000 Bushels Prime Old Corn,

300 Bushels Old Corn, slightly damaged,

One Car Load Oats,

50 Boxes Soap.

oct7-d A. K. SEAGO.

J. I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY.

MILLER & BAILEY,

PROPRIETORS

ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Over Atlanta Ice House,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

PREPARED to print in the best style and at very low prices, for cash,

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
BLANKS, of all Descriptions,
CIRCULARS,

Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags

☞ In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office. ☜

Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30d1m

TO THE TRADE.

WE invite the attention of the trade to our magnificent stock of Tobacco, consisting in part of the following celebrated brands:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Davis & Son's Gold Leaf,
Davis & Son's Rattlesnake,
Davis & Son's Three Bells,
Magnolia of the South,
Three Kings,
Brown's Best,
R. E. Lee,
T. J. Jackson,
H. P. Moore,
Mountain Rose,
Rosa Bell, Gold Bar,
Roso Bell, Twist,
McGee'i Best,
Max 1 A,
Max 2 A,
Magnet,
Tycoon and many other popular brands. } Extra Fine.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Pride of Virginia, Hiawatha, Here's Yer Mule, Fruits and Flowers, and a variety of other superior brands.

JORDAN, HOWARD & HARALSON,
oct8-d3m Whitehall street.

B. P. SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga. J. BERRIEN OLIVER, Late of Tallahassee, Fla.

SPENCER & OLIVER,

COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants, and General PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 182 Bay street, Hodgson's Block,
[P. O. Box 182.] Savannah, Ga.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wool, Hides, etc., solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made when required. sep29—dlawlm

D. A. VASON. JOHN A. DAVIS.

VASON & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Georgia,

Will practice in all the Courts of Southwestern Circuits and Patania Circuit, and by special contract, in any county in the State.

Also, in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts.

Judge D. A. Vason having retired from the Bench, the old firm of Vason & Davis is resumed and will be ready, as heretofore, to serve their friends professionally.

sep24-d1m

FIRE, STOVES, FIRE,

230 STOVES just received, assorted patterns.

GRATES. GRATES.

160 FINE and Common Grates have been Shipped and will arrive in a day or two.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH,
oct9-d1w Whitehall street.

$1; $2,$3; $4; $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.

General Southern Agency,

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars address L. E. CAUKLEY,
sep8d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.

The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

Ample time given for Meals at regular Ho rs.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

and have their

Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes
Via Augusta, Ga.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern

Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by Sea, will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sep 23, 1868. sep22-dtf

IN STORE

AND FOR SALE.

LOW FOR CASH:

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,

40 Casks Clear Sides,

20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,

30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,

100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,

75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,

300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,

50 Dozen Brooms,

1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,

25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.

Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.

Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sep16 Atlanta, Ga

CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSANTLY ON HAND

Bacon,
Flour,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Syrups,
Bagging,
Rope,
Tobacco,
Cigars,
Soap,

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE of every description, and all other articles usually kept in a first class

Grocery Establishment.

Exclusively at Wholesale.

☞ Sole Agents for Eubanks Flouring Mills, (Cass county.)

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt attention given to orders.

oct8d3m CHAPMAN, RUCKER & CO.

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sep8 Atlanta, Ga.

1868. DRY GOODS. 1868.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

JOHN M. GANNON,

(Corner WHITEHALL and HUNTER Streets,)

IS just in receipt of the following splendid line of Goods, which he has carefully selected, and will dispose of at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction:

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

A great variety of Cloaks and Shawls; a splendid line of Blankets and Flannels; a full stock of Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Scarfs, Ladies' Under Vests, Gloves, Hoops and Balmoral Skirts, Irish Linens, Birds' Eye Diapers, Table Linen, Scotch Diaper, Crash, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, English Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky and North Carolina Jeans, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Stripes, Tickings, Osnaburgs, Linseys, Drills, Checks and every thing kept in a first class Dry Goods store.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that this system has been a complete success and gives general satisfaction to my customers. For the benefit of those who have not been in the habit of doing business with me, I state that there is only one price for every article sold in my store, so that there is no danger of any person being overcharged for goods under any circumstances—in other words—a child can purchase goods in my store as cheap as the closest judge. I wish it distinctly understood that if any goods purchased in my establishment fail to come up to representation, they can be returned and the money will be refunded.

All consumers of dry goods are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
oct4-d3m JOHN M. GANNON.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE PROV. XIII. 22. 1850.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868,

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109 250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York,	97 300 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	25 187 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	45,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10 188 09
Balance due by Agents (secured)	23,478 22
Office Furniture	5,235 22
Deferred semi-annual quarterly pr'ms	72,165 31
Premiums in course of collection	56,864 64
Interest accrued, not due	4,540 07
Other assets	3,319 21
TOTAL	$468,622 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Homan's Table—5 per cent. $343,200	
Unpaid losses, not due 15,000	$358 000 00
Surplus over and above All Liabilities	**$210,422 87**

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.

Number of Policies in force	3,034
Amount	$7,925,810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868	1,138
Insuring	$2,713,250

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policeics are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER.....President.
HENRY J. FURBER.....Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY.....Secretary.
CHARLES E. PEASE.....Assistant Secretary.
D PARKS FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 14.

THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE CONTINENT. The Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain ranges have been crossed by the locomotive this summer. Five years of patient drilling and blasting, and thirty odd millions of money, have been required to cross the Sierra Nevadas; but on the 20th of June last, the miners of the far-famed Washoe Region were, for the first time, placed within twenty-four hours' ride of San Francisco. Once emerged from the granite mountain excavations, the Central Pacific Company, who have in charge that end of the line, have made remarkable headway along the Truckee and Humbolt valleys, the two streams traversing the Salt Lake Basin in a general East and West direction. The track is already laid 200 miles East of the mountains, and is still extending at the rate of sixty or seventy-five miles a month. Twelve thousand men are employed at the work, grading, track-laying, and hauling the substance forward. Of course, it requires immense resources to feed such an army and keep it at work. To have the materials at the right places, and at the proper times, requires comprehensive foresight as well as great energy.

The rapid progress of the work enables the company to dispose of its bonds as fast as the money is needed, and every additional mile completed of course enhances the value of the security.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now completed 850 miles east of Sacramento, or to a point within 300 miles of Salt Lake. This is an advance of 200 miles within the last three months. The road has been doing a large commercial business at the same time.

The prospect seems fair that we shall have the continuous rail laid between the two oceans before next year, and possibly within twelve months hence. It is not often that railroad corporations go ahead of their promises, or of the public expectations, but the Pacific Railroad Companies are really doing so. They are required by their charter to complete the through line by July, 1874, and will do it five years sooner. One of the stimulating motives for this extraordinary energy is no doubt found in the provision which authorizes the line to be built from opposite ends towards a meeting point, each company to own and control as much as it builds, and to receive the lands and bonds thereon. Besides this, a large flow of travel and traffic may be expected when the line is opened throughout. The Pacific slope, in particular, from its fertile lands, its genial climate, its magnificent scenery, and opening commerce, must derive a fresh impetus from the Pacific Railroad. We cannot but wish well to the gigantic undertaking, for we believe it is destined to work great advantages for the trade, settlement and well-being of the Far East as well as for the Far West.

ONE OF BUTLER'S PRIZES RESTORED.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the application of the State of Louisiana, asking the return of the marble statue of Washington, was considered. The subject had heretofore been referred to Secretary Browning, who to-day stated that he had instituted an inquiry with a view of ascertaining when and by what authority the statue was deposited in the Patent Office, but could obtain no satisfactory information upon the subject; that a former Commissioner of Patents reports that the statue was found on the Georgetown wharf by a Mr. Lyon, and the fact reported to President Lincoln, who ordered it to be placed where it now is. The files of the Department contain no information whatever on the subject. Secretary Browning states further that there is no doubt or dispute that the statue belongs to the State of Louisiana, and that it was brought away from that State during the rebellion. From the papers on file, it appears that upon the capture of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, General Butler took possession of the statue, as he says in his report, had it cased up and sent to New York to be kept in trust for Louisiana until she should be restored to the Union. Some months ago a petition signed by A. W. Walker and other citizens of Louisiana, was presented to the President, in which they suggested that now that the masses of the people return to their allegiance and acknowledge the binding force of the Constitution and laws, they ask that as fast as may be, every vestige of the evidence of conquest and subjugation be removed; that nothing would tend more to restore good feeling, to harmonize and reconcile the people—nothing would illustrate more Mr. Johnson's administration than an order by which would be restored to them forthwith, at the expense of the Government, their statue of Washington; that it should be done without legislative action, and as a grace to the masses of the people.

The President to-day directed that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to deliver to the Louisiana State authorities the marble statue of Washington above referred to.—*Washington Special to Cincinnati Commercial.*

REMARKS OF GEN. HAMPTON AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—At the conclusion of Mr. Adams' speech Gen. Hampton arose and said that he congratulated his fellow citizens on having heard a voice from the other end of the Union. Your committee, he said, as instructed, have done all in their power to obtain Northern orators and statesmen to come and speak among you, but all our efforts were of no avail. At last, however, one has come who bears the name of the man whom Thomas Jefferson styled "the great defender and pillar of the Declaration of Independence." He has talked to you calmly and considerately. I would say a word or two in response, not for all South Carolina, but for a part. I wish him to carry back the assurance that our people are a unit on the subject of secession and slavery, and acknowledge them to be settled forever. General Hampton then went on to explain his own position as having been one of the first to recognize the results of the war. He explained his assertion that the "anti-reconstruction" plank in the Democratic platform was his plank, by saying it was his plank just as it was the plank of every Southern man. He called the attention of Mr. Adams to the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in Columbia on April 21st last, when twenty-one districts of the State declared their willingness to give the negroes the suffrage with the same qualification as in Massachusetts. He said that Mr. Adams would tell his people that he believed that, although we might be mistaken, we were truthful, sincere and honorable, and when he told them that he would accomplish much of his mission of harmony and peace.

NUTMEGS.—Nutmegs are the fruit of a beautiful tree which grows in the Moluca Islands, and in other parts of the East. All the parts of the tree are aromatic, but only those portions of the fruit called mace and nutmeg are marketable. The entire fruit is of an oval form about the size of a peach. The nutmeg is the innermost kernel. It is surrounded by by a skin, which, peeled off, constitutes the mace of commerce. The tree yields annually three crops. The first one which is gathered in April, is the best. The others are gathered in August and December. Good nutmegs should be dense and heavy and free from worm-holes. When the worm-holes have been artificially filled up, the feeling of lightness in the hand is a means of detecting the fraud. An attempt has been made to cultivate nutmegs in the West Indies, but without success.—*New York Mercantile Journal.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

DRY GOODS—The market is inactive, but firm under a rise in cotton. The Pacific Mills prints were reduced last evening to one shilling, but soon closed out at these figures; others are steady at 12½ for the best makes of Dochdee and Merrimack D. The latter company have produced very fine cambrics and prints on wide 32-inch cloths, for which they obtain 20. Grain goods are more plenty and decreased. Stark A 43½ and American Androscoggin 38@39. Heavy sheetings steady at 15¼@16 for the best standard, and 13 for Live Oake. Mouslin delaines of the best makes are held at 20@ Sprague's 24½ Woolen goods remain quiet, and the market for stocks is buoyant, notwithstanding the recent advance in wool.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 3,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 2,000.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CARY W. STYLES & CO.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE".

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;

25 Barrels Fine Copperas;

1 Car Load Coal Oil;

500 Boxes Window Glass;

10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;

10 Casks Linseed Oil;

50 Gross Wine Bottles;

5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;

5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;

200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;

50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;

50 Pounds Opium;

50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,

aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Nocross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL

Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.

Prophitt's Pain Kill It.

Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people, Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Agent for Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines,

aug13-d3m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 18th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 12 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS, } Administrators.
WM. M. GRATTON, }

Hogansville, Sept 25. sep26-d12

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold only by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 22d, 1868. d3m

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid. G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY

TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sept

T. G. RUST. T. R. JOHNSON. S. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

oct4-d1y

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!

OF THE BEST VARIETY, raised in Tennessee, just received. Let planters renew their seed, and thereby secure a larger harvest of superior wheat. Apply to A. K. SEAGO.

oct3d10t

Hosiery, Gloves,

RIBBONS, Satin, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Laces and Embroideries, for sale cheap, at

sept27 3w SHANNERLIN & HOWTON'S.

EARNEST'S

JEWELRY STORE,

WHITEHALL STREET.

Markham's Building, Empire Block,

(Between Mitchell and Hunter Streets.)

E. E. EARNEST

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY,

Consisting of elegant DIAMONDS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all grades. CLOCKS of every style, and an immense assortment of

FANCY JEWELRY

And Sterling Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

HE would especially call the attention of the ladies to his superb and beautiful assortment of Etruscas, Gold Sets set with Coral, Pearls, Garnets, &c., Ladies' Watches and Chains. All of which have just been opened, and are for sale at

NEW YORK PRICES.

HE is determined to keep the finest quality of JEWELRY, and is prepared to guarantee satisfaction, as well in style as in prices.

☞ Thanking the public and his friends for past liberal favors, he respectfully submits his claims for continued patronage. oct10-d3m

H. W. MERCER, EDWARD C. ANDERSON, JR., Late Cashier Planters' Bank of Georgia.

MERCER & ANDERSON,

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COTTON.

Liberal advances made on Consigments to us for sale, or Shipment to our friends in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Liverpool.

Wishing to aid our Planter friends in their efforts to secure for themselves the full benefit of their Cotton Crops, we have determined to make advances on Cotton consigned to us on the following easy terms:

On Cotton, for sale at discretion, advance seventy-five (75) per cent. of its market value, charging interest on the advance until the Cotton is sold at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum.

On Cotton, to be held Thirty Days, advance fifty (50) per cent. of market value, charging the regular commission for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum

On Cotton, to be held Sixty Days, fifty (50) per cent of its market value, charging commission for advancing, 2½ per cent., and interest on the advance at the rate of one (1) per cent per month.

In all cases the advance will be based upon the market value of the Cotton on the day it reaches us. MERCER & ANDERSON.

oct10d3m

P. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

TO THE SHIPPERS AND PRODUCER

Of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE undersigned COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS of

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

Take pleasure in notifying the public that arrangements have been effected for storing and shipping by steam or sail direct to European and American ports, the cotton crop of those sections, the natural outlet of which is through our port; and hope, in affording every facility to receive a heavy increase over the large consignments of last season. We confidently express the belief that our city will be one of the best cotton markets this season in the United States.

Ferrell & Weslow, Bay street.
Davant & Waples, Bay street.
Adams, Washburn & Co., Stoddard's Lower Range.
Sloan, Groover & Co., Bay street.
John W. Anderson's Sons & Co., Drayton street.
Guerrard & Holcombe, Bay street.
P. H. Behn, Bay street.
L. J. Guilmartin & Co., Bay street.
E. W. Drummond & Bro., Bay street.
W. B. Griffin & Co., 98 Bay street.
H. H. Colquitt, 98 Bay street.
J. W. McDonald, Bay street.
Tison & Gordon, Bay street.
Austin & Ellis, Bay street.
Wm. A. McKenzie, Bay street.
Harney & Co., No. 13, Stoddard's Upper Range.
Barnett & Co., No. 3, Stoddard's Lower Range.
T. F. Smith, Express Building, Bay street.
W. H. Stark & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, and Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. sep15-1m

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS

IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have zealously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given, to enable you to make a crop. sep23-d3m

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 5 o'clock. sep12 d3m

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated BILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. PAY. JNO. F. TREUTLEN, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN, PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make liberal advances on Produce in store.

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
Office, No. 3 Drayton Street.

Savannah, Ga., Sept19d2m

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF ICE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wine with the Tax On!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs, Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil Mixing Than any other Metalic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75¼ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality the Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Lower Than Cash.*

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane,)

sept19d Over National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, go to

SWANSON & BYKIN,

DRUGGIST,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a Competent Pharmaceutist.

aug4

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	5.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.22 A M
Arrive at New York	5.30 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.35 P M
Leave Bristol	1.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 37 hours.

—:o:—

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUCH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug 16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

THE GEORGIA SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.

sep23-d3m E. C. REID, Proprietor.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load, 26c. per bush. of 80lbs.
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Nine coal per car load 26c. do do
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents do 40lbs
Coke, less than car load 22c. do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot. EDWARD PARSONS.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1013m

1868.

Summer Arrangement

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI

INDIANAPOLIS

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